

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces any and all prior claim lists.

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (original). An anti-glare film having rough surface of which $R(0)$ is 1% or less, and $R(30 \text{ or more}) / R(0)$ is 0.001 or less,

wherein $R(0)$ is the regular reflectance along the regular reflection direction against incidence light at any angle from 5 to 30° from the normal line of said anti-glare film and

$R(30 \text{ or more})$ is the reflectance against said incidence light, along a direction inclined by 30° or more toward said anti-glare film side from said normal reflection direction.

Claim 2 (original). The anti-glare film according to claim 1, wherein the 60° reflection definition is 200% or less.

Claim 3 (currently amended). The anti-glare film according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the roughness of the surface is divided into unit cells having a plurality of irregularities, the irregularities constitute mutual translational symmetry with irregularities in other unit cells, and

the average value of minimum distances between peaks of said irregularities (m_1) and the standard deviation of the said minimum distances (σ_1) in said unit cells, satisfies the following formula:

$$0.05 \leq \sigma_1 / m_1 \leq 0.3.$$

Claim 4 (currently amended). A method of producing an anti-glare film according to ~~any of~~ claim 1, comprising

a step of performing gradient exposure on a photo-resist formed on a base material, a step of conducting development on to form roughness on said photo-resist,

a step of electro-casting a metal on said photo-resist,

a step of peeling said metal from said photo-resist to produce a metal plate transferred the roughness, and

a step of transferring said roughness onto a film using said metal plate.

Claim 5 (original). The method of producing an anti-glare film according to claim 4, wherein

the step of transferring said roughness comprises a step of winding said metal plate on the surface of a roll to produce an emboss roll having said roughness on its surface, and a step of continuously transferring said roughness onto a film using said emboss roll.

Claim 6 (currently amended). The method of producing an anti-glare film according to claim 4 or 5, wherein

the step of performing gradient exposure is conducted by performing proximity exposure at least via a photo-mask of two gradients on said photo-resist, and

the distance between said photo-mask and said photo-resist ($L \mu\text{m}$) and the outer dimension of transmission portions of said photo-mask ($D \mu\text{m}$) ~~satisfys~~ satisfies the following formula:

$$1.3 \leq L/D^2 \leq 2.8.$$

Claim 7 (original). The method of producing an anti-glare film according to claim 4 or 5, wherein the step of performing gradient exposure is conducted at least via a photo-mask of multi gradients on said photo-resist.

Claim 8 (original). The method of producing an anti-glare film according to claim 4 or 5, wherein the step of performing gradient exposure is conducted by using a space light modulation element capable of changing the light intensity of an exposure light source with at least the location on said photo-resist.

Claim 9 (original). A display equipped with an anti-glare film according to claim 1.

Claim 10 (new). An anti-glare film according to claim 1, wherein said anti-glare film is obtained by

a step of performing gradient exposure on a photo-resist formed on a base material, a step of conducting development on to form roughness on said photo-resist,

a step of electro-casting a metal on said photo-resist,

a step of peeling said metal from said photo-resist to produce a metal plate transferred the roughness, and
a step of transferring said roughness onto a film using said metal plate.